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be to induce the states to conclude juridic treaties, the precise object of which should be to regulate the manner in which a state may proclaim its independence or take over to itself the administration of a definite territory. Such rules have not, up to the present time, been accepted by the states. But to bring this about will certainly be one of the principal missions of the next Peace Conference, and the texts to which I made allusion above might eventually serve as a basis for the discussions of that august assembly.

"In presence of the general present situation, it would be wise, first, to await the meeting of the next International Conference, whose object it will be to find a solution of this political situation, and, second, to entrust to our next Peace Congress the task of determining the rules which will make it possible in the future to avoid a scare such as that which has just troubled Europe.

"However this may be, it is reassuring to see that the governments consider respect for treaties essential, even political ones, in view of the fact that history is made up largely of the violation of treaties. We may hope that hereafter the governments will take the trouble to make their treaties respectable, by basing them on right and not upon their appetites or their selfish interests."

New Books.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS IN THE ANGLO-BOER WAR. By Robert Granville Campbell, Fellow in Political Science, Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1908. 149 pages.

This book is the outgrowth of work done in the Political Science Seminary of Johns Hopkins University, and testifies to the high character of this department of the institution. The Johns Hopkins Press is doing valuable public service by publishing studies not only on social, industrial, economic and educational topics, not only on American history, the Revolution and the Civil War, the different aspects of the development of States in the Union, but in diplomacy and international law. Although Mr. Campbell's book is on a subject of interest chiefly to readers who have made a beginning in international law, it is written in a style that makes its contents easily understood by the average reader. He deals with his subject in four chapters: "The Neutrality of the United States," "The Neutrality of European Powers," "Contraband of War and Neutral Ports," and "Trading with the Enemy." Of these chapters the first is of most general interest to Americans, as it explains the peculiar attitude of the government at Washington toward the Boers. Though neutral, so far as any case could be brought against it, the United States government was really partial. This is shown by the great number of shipments of horses and mules to the English army under charge of English army officers, whose operations might have been stopped had our officials chosen to exercise due diligence in the observance of our neutrality laws. Europe, however, with the exception of Portugal, was practically above suspicion in the matter of neutrality. Portugal, under pressure, helped England considerably towards the last of the war, although at first she took a lenient and benevolent attitude toward the Boers. In dealing with contraband of war Mr. Campbell takes up

in detail the technically interesting cases of the seizure of the German ships. The chapter on "Trading with the Enemy" is instructive in showing not only what is meant by laws that forbid it, but the injurious effect that the execution of the laws incidentally has on neutral countries to which they do not apply, and therefore the bad effects of war on commerce. American merchants suffered damage from the detention of legitimate goods sent by them to the Boer Republics in British vessels. These vessels were stopped by British cruisers and taken before prize courts for violating the laws of their own country by participation in commercial relations with an enemy. Most of the American merchants received compensation from Great Britain for their losses, which was given not as their right, but as an act of grace on the part of the British government.

ANGLO-CHINESE COMMERCE AND DIPLOMACY. (Mainly in the nineteenth century.) By A. J. Sargent (M. A. Oxon), appointed teacher of foreign trade in the University of London at the London School of Economics. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1907. Cloth. 332 pages.

It sounds to us something like a novelty to hear of a university department devoted to the teaching of foreign trade, and yet what could be more natural in these days of the interdependence of nations, when the commercial interests of Europe and the Far East are becoming every day more closely woven together, than for a great institution of learning to give a place to the teaching of the history and principles of international commerce? In "Anglo-Chinese Commerce and Diplomacy" Mr. Sargent, a lecturer on foreign trade in the University of London, has brought together the results of his lectures in a single important field. Beginning with a letter of Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of China in regard to opening up trade in that country, which letter, so far as its international principles are concerned, is as timely as if it were written to-day, the author traces the successive steps in the development of the commercial and diplomatic policies by which England, and later on other nations, gained a foothold for business in China. The chief treaties and the political crises of which those treaties have been the result, almost invariably to the advantage of foreign powers, are given, and the course of trade with its fluctuations is marked out, the author's generalizations upon it being supported by statistics both in the text and in diagrams which appear in the appendix. Mr. Sargent enters into a discussion of the problems which were eventually solved by the transfer of the diplomatic authority of Great Britain from the East India Company to the British government, and by the abolition of the monopoly of the Hong, which was followed by the adoption of modern methods of commercial intercourse. He describes the difficulties of dealing with the imperial Chinese government because of its inability to control the action of its provinces. He explains the bearing on trade and diplomacy of the anti-foreign mobs, the peculiar privileges of missionaries, the reform of local taxation and of the application of imperial tariffs. The latter part of the work takes up the development of "spheres of influence" and the Boxer outbreaks. In the author's opinion, if China once becomes a united nation, instead of remaining a loose federation of provinces as she is to-day, she will

become economically and politically independent. When independent she will not only cease to tolerate imposition by foreign powers, but will assert rights which even minor Western nations enjoy in determining the conditions of their intercourse with foreigners. The book everywhere shows careful investigation and thoughtful reflection. It might profitably be read in connection with Hon. John W. Foster's "American Diplomacy in the Orient."

READINGS IN ENGLISH HISTORY DRAWN FROM THE ORIGINAL SOURCES. By Edward P. Cheney, Professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1908. 781 pages.

To be a good internationalist one must know other countries than his own, and there is no better way of knowing them from books than by reading their lives in the original records or the contemporary accounts of the events that make up their history. Mr. Cheney's "Readings in English History" brings the life of England before us in extracts from memoirs, chronicles, diaries, letters, acts of Parliament, proceedings of councils, reports of ministers, and speeches of great men. He begins with the early geography of Great Britain and comes down through the Celtic, Saxon, Danish and Norman periods, the Middle Ages, the Reformation, the times of the French and American Revolutions and the era of the Reform Bill, to the most recent events in the development of the British democracy. To illustrate his method in dealing with the more recent past, the Civil War in America may be taken. In connection with it he gives John Bright's speech made at a public dinner at Rochdale, which had strong influence in keeping England on terms of friendship with America. The personality of Mr. Bright and the political atmosphere which surrounded him at the time are both in the speech. The book will serve an important purpose for teachers and students, and cannot fail to be useful to the general reader.

RUSO-AMERICAN RELATIONS DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By James Morton Callahan. West Virginia University: Morgantown, W. Va. 1908. 18 pages.

Mr. Callahan explains by extracts from diplomatic dispatches, correspondence of Secretary Seward, recollections of distinguished men, and speeches made at banquets, the traditional friendship between Russia and the United States. He shows that Russia refused to join Europe in a plan for intervention in the time of our Civil War, and, as a proof of her sympathy for the government of the United States, sent a fleet to American waters under sealed orders which authorized it to act under our government in case of European interference. Fraternal feelings between the two countries were carried so far at one time that a Russo-American alliance was predicted. The purchase of Alaska was doubtless in part due to a feeling of obligation to Russia for friendly services during the Civil War. With a fine editorial sense and a readable style, Mr. Callahan has made this, the first of the West Virginia studies in American history, an available and interesting study.

TEXTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCES AT THE HAGUE, 1899 AND 1907. With English Translation and Appen-

dix of Related Documents. Edited, with an introduction, by James Brown Scott, solicitor of the State Department and Technical Delegate of the United States to the Second Hague Conference. 447 pages. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Dr. Scott has done an invaluable service to the students of the work and results of the two Hague Conferences by the preparation of this volume. The aim of the work is to present to the English-speaking peoples the official French texts of the conventions and declarations of the two Conferences, accompanied by an official English translation and such explanations as will enable one easily to understand the true significance of what was done. The diplomatic correspondence preceding the Conferences is given, and an appendix is added of documents relating to and explanatory of the various conventions. The French text is a faithful reproduction of the official copies in the Department of State, and the English text likewise reproduces the official text in the Department. A prefatory note by the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, states the importance of the Conferences, and an introduction by the editor supplies the necessary historical setting. An elaborate analytical index shows the relation of each article to its predecessor, and enables the student to trace the origin, development and modification of the doctrine as well as to distinguish additions made in revision of the various conventions.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE AS A PROOF OF DESIGN IN CREATION. By John Phin. New York: The Industrial Publication Co. 191 pages. Price, net \$1.25.

This is a remarkably fresh and interesting book. It is an attempt to restate the argument from design from the point of view of the inorganic world, at least so far as concerns the composition of the atmosphere. The author believes that the argument from design as put forward by Paley and others has been much discredited, if not entirely overthrown, by the doctrine of the evolution of plant and animal life. But he undertakes to show that the principle of design is supported in a remarkable and unanswerable way by what he calls the evolution of the atmosphere as the condition of the life of animals and plants on the earth. He writes as a man thoroughly versed in the principles of science. He is the author of "How to Use the Microscope," "The Seven Follies of Science," etc. He follows faithfully the logic of scientific facts in the development of his contention, and presents his reasoning in language that is unusually simple, clear and forcible. Only an elementary knowledge of physics and chemistry is necessary to enable one to read the book intelligently. The perusal of it will awaken anew the sense of wonder at the marvels of the universe in which we live, and more particularly of the atmosphere on which we are dependent at every moment of our earthly lives.

DOCUMENTARY SOURCE BOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By William MacDonald, Professor of History in Brown University. New York: The MacMillan Co., 1908. 616 pages. Price, \$1.75 net.

This is a collection of the most important documents in American history. It is selected from other works